

KAI !GARIB MUNICIPALITY

**Annual Report
2010/2011**



Creating an economically viable and fully developed municipality, which enhances the standard of living of all the community of Kai !Garib through good governance, excellent service delivery and sustainable development.

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Introduction and Overview

This Annual Report is published in compliance with Section 121 of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, No 56 of 2003, to provide a record of the activities of the Municipality; to provide a report on performance in service delivery and against the budget; to provide information that supports the revenue and expenditure decisions made, and to promote accountability to the local community for decisions made. The annual report is an account of the Municipality's achievements in the year under review, and as with any rigorous reporting instrument it does not hesitate in pointing out where the Municipality has fallen short.

The purpose of an annual report is given as follows:

-  Provide a record of the activities of the municipality during the financial year.
-  Report on performance against the budget for the financial year.
-  Promote accountability to the local community for the decisions made throughout the year.

The annual report must include the following:

-  Annual financial statements of the municipality;
-  Auditor-General's audit report in terms of section 126(3) of the MFMA;
-  Auditor-General's audit report in terms of section 45 (b) of the Municipal Systems Act no 32 of 2000;
-  Annual performance report of the municipality prepared in terms of Section 46 of the the Municipal Systems Act no 32 of 2000;
-  Assessment of any arrears;
-  Assessment of municipality's performance against the measurable performance objectives referred to in section 17 (3) (b) of the MFMA for revenue collection;
-  Particulars of any corrective action taken or to be taken in response to issues raised in the audit reports;
-  Explanations in connection to financial statements;
-  Any information as determined by the municipality;
-  Recommendations of the audit committee;
-  Any other information as may be prescribed.

Foreword of the Mayor

Mayor of Kai !Garib Municipality: Councillor JJJ Olyn



In presenting my first annual report as the newly elected Mayor of Kai !Garib Municipality, I will account for the work done from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011. This annual report will highlight our achievements and will reflect on the challenges facing our various and diverse communities

During the financial year under review, Kai !Garib Local Municipality made some efforts to discharge its mandate which is the provision of basic service delivery to its communities in an effective and efficient manner that will ensure sustainability and improved quality of lives of the people. Our primary challenge is to meet the needs of our people. To do this, we need to continually ensure that our structure of government has the capacity to respond to community demands in a sustainable manner.

This annual report for 2010/11 Financial year provides an opportunity for the municipality to take stock of what the municipality set to achieve and report to its constituency in terms of its performance during the year under review. This Annual Report is a culmination of the implementation of the Council's adopted Integrated Development Plan and Budget and Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan for the 2010/11 financial year. This report will further offer members of the communities and other interested and affected stakeholders



to confirm the achievements by the municipality by means of inputs and comments and this will further assist the municipality to up its energy towards discharging its mandate.

The 2010/11 financial year was a very eventful and productive year in which a great deal of progress was made. Services were improved and a number of demanding challenges were overcome. We are however aware that challenges still remain and we strive to continuously improve on service delivery

The journey that we have embarked on has been a courageous one. Without necessary resources, working against that regulated conditions, we have been innovative, sometimes in difficult circumstances in taking us closer to realizing our vision.

We have to look back as we go forward and as we enter the implementation phase of government priorities and programmes that as a collective we can achieve more through good relations established.

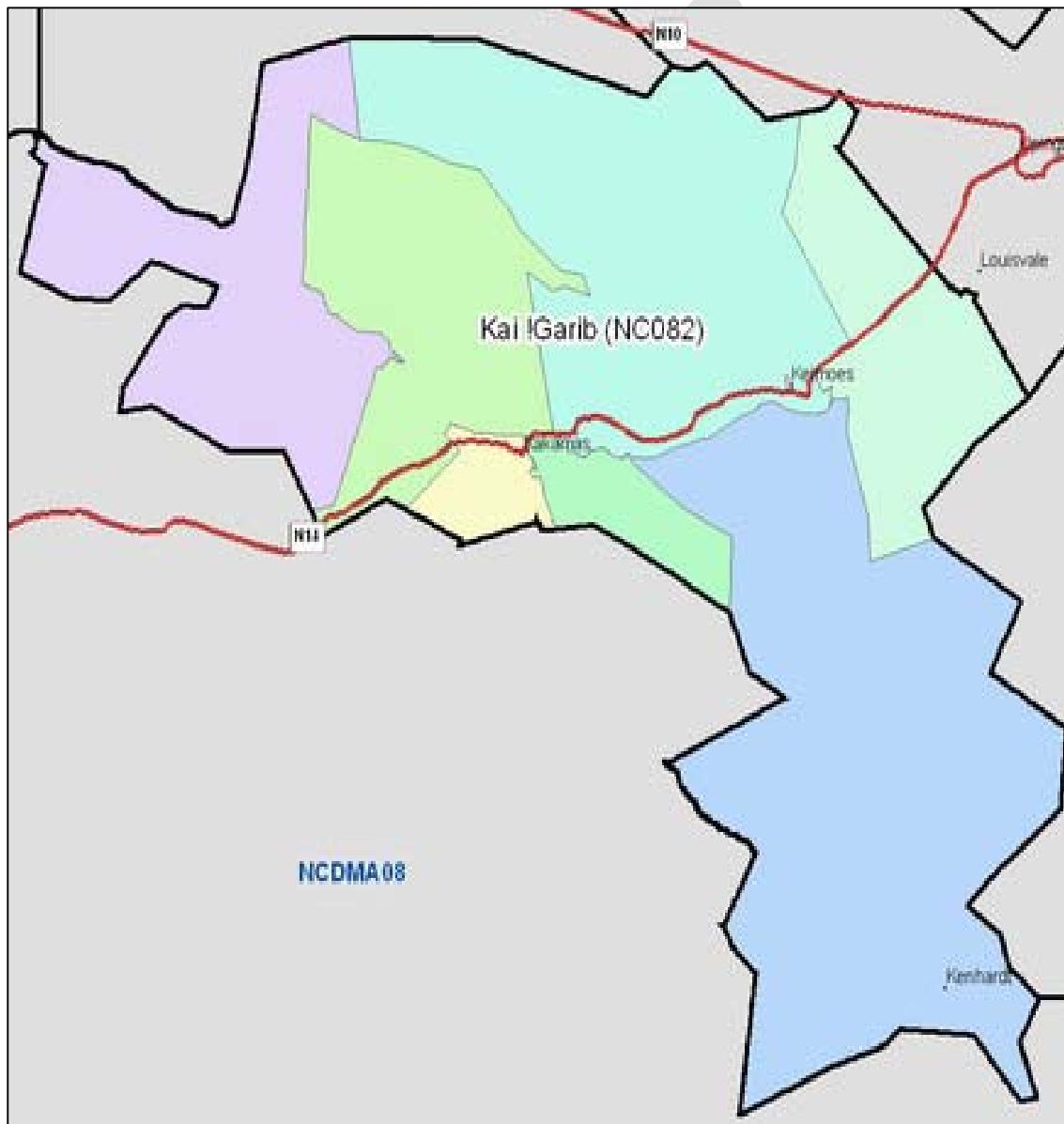
To become a municipality of hope, dignity and prosperity is a long road especially if the resources are extremely limited, but I am confident that we will get there. It is my pleasure to present you this annual report, which is both a legislative and accountability requirement. It is with great gratitude and appreciation we recognise the role of officials and councillors for their diligence and hard work. Together with our community and stakeholders, we will ensure that a quality and sustainable delivery of municipal services is promoted by focusing on continual improvement.

Mr. JJJ Olyn
Mayor Kai !Garib Municipality

Overview of the Municipality

Geography

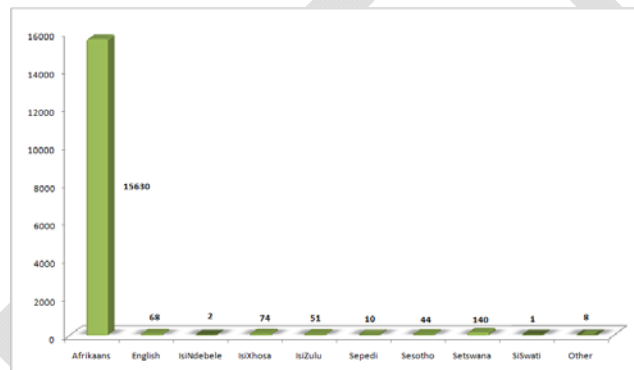
The Municipal Area falls within the Siyanda District Municipality's Area and covers an area of 7449km². The Municipal Area consists of 3 large towns, i.e. Kakamas, Keimoes and Kenhardt. In between these towns, 6 former settlements are found, previously administrated by the "Benede-Oranje" District Council. Keimoes is \pm 40km west of Upington and 40km east of Kakamas.



Demographics

Kai !Garib Municipality had a total population of approximately 55 501 according to the community survey by census of 2007. Kai !Garib Local Municipality is divided into 8 wards, and surrounding farms.

Currently there is an estimated $\pm 17\,389$ households in the area services by the municipality. The survey further indicates that $\pm 50\%$ of the population is male and 50% female. The majority of the population (31 404 / 56,5%) still fall within the youth category, which imply potential economic growth.



Different Languages: Kai !Garib Municipality

A large number of residents are still dependant on government pensions, implying that a large part of the residents (25 822 / 46.5%) of Kai !Garib earn less than R 2 160-00 per month. About 34% of the population have no income and 22 % of the population is dependent on social grants (of which 52% is child support grants). This tendency in itself has a negative influence on the payment of services.

In total 2945 households are subsidized by the services subsidy scheme.

Age Groups

The age groups are especially important, since it could be determining for the planning of services which needs to receive priority attention at each town. For instance, the need for medical and social services would be higher in a town where the percentage of senior citizens is higher than the rest of the population.

The following provides a broad geographical, economical and statistical profile of Kai Garib Municipality:

❖ **Towns and settlements within the municipal boundaries**

Ward 1: Augrabies, Noudonsies, Zeekoeistee, Blouputs

Ward 2: Lutzburg, Cillie, Marchand, Perde –Eiland, Omdraai

Ward 3: Kakamas Dorp, Alheit, Bloukamp, Truter

Ward 4: Kromhout Boerdery, Kakamas Oos (Langverwag), Neus

Ward 5: Lennertsville, Koms, Kenhardt

Ward 6: Gardenia, Whalsig, Noodkamp, Vaaldriehoek

Ward 7: Warmsand, Friersdale, Eenduin, Keimoes Dorp, Akasia Park, Swartbooisberg

Ward 8: Eksteenskuil Eilande, Soverby, Bloemsmond, McTaggerscamp, Curriescamp, Blaauwskop, Kanoneiland

❖ **Municipal Demarcation Code:** NC082

❖ **Location of Head Office:** 11th Avenue, Kakamas.

❖ **Municipal Area:** 7 449 square km.

❖ **District Municipality:** Siyanda District Municipality (Upington)

❖ **Population:** 55 501 (Statistics South Africa, 2007 Household Survey).

❖ **Schools:** 5 Secondary Schools; 31 Primary Schools; Various private educational institutions.

❖ **Medical Facilities:** 19 Medical facilities.

❖ **Police Stations:** 5 Police stations

❖ **Main Economic Activities:** Agriculture (Lucern, cotton, corn, grapes, raisins and winegrapes) Live stock farming, Ostrich farming, Tourism.

Historical Background

Kai !Garib Municipality is situated between the 20°00 EL (eastern longitude) and 21° 30 EL as well as between the 28°20°SL (southern latitude) and 29°30° SL and is bordered by the Municipal Boundaries of //Khara Hais Municipality in the Northeast. It also borders Namibia in the Northwest. The municipal area consists of three towns, Keimoes, Kakamas and Kenhardt. It's here where people stands in awe of the rough natural beauty of the dunes and “kokerbome”, the deep carved “kolkgate”, the low water bridges crossing the curving orange river and the silent flight of the “witkruis arend”

KEIMOEES



This section of the Northern Cape's Green Kalahari is situated 40 km west of Upington. No one is sure where its name meaning "Big Eye", originates, but two possible explanations are that either it is due to the permanent fountain near the Roman Catholic mission or due to the magnificent view from Tierberg. This lush valley consists of some 120 islands, all of which are inhabited. Their history is a rich and colourful one.

KAKAMAS



The backbone of Kakamas is her people. This town, built upon the determination and hard work of a handful of impoverished farmers at the end of the 19th century gains its name from what some believe to be the Khoi word "gagamas" meaning "brown" because of the red clay of the area. To others it is a koranna word meaning "poor pasture" or vicious charging oxen". Because of drought, it was necessary for the white settlers to relocate. The Dutch Reformed Church started a colony on the farms of Soetap and Kakamas, which were situated on the banks of the Orange River.

KENHARDT



The town of Kenhardt was born from the conflict between the San, Koranna and the white settlers. The day Louis Anthing sent Mr. M Jackson to the Bushman lands to set up camp in order to keep law and order between the different race groups is considered the official founding day of the town, this was 27 December 1868. The first headquarters were set up under a huge Camel Thorn tree; the tree that is estimated to be between 500 and 600 years old was declared a national monument in 1978.

Kenhardt's continued existence is owned to the construction of the Rooiberg Dam, which first foundations were laid in 1898. After the dam wall collapsed in 1900 it was not repaired until 1933 when the reparation of the wall brought a most welcome income relief for farmers who had lost their farms due to severe drought. Today Kenhardt is known as the capital of Dorper or sheep farming as these breeds are totally acclimatised to the harsh conditions and thrive on the barren landscape. The town of Kenhardt however started to grow and in 1889 a Dutch Reformed Church was established in the town.

Employment

The economically active population (people aged 18 and above that are able and willing to work) of the Kai !Garib area is estimated at 46%, which resulting in an official unemployment rate of 54% which is of great concern.

Work force profile- total number of employees at Kai !Garib Municipality

Occupational Levels	MALE			FEMALE			TOTAL
	African	Coloured	White	African	Coloured	White	
Top Management	0	3	0	1	0	0	4
Senior Management	0	3	2	0	0	0	5
Professionally qualified, experienced specialists and Mid-management	1	7	2	1	4	3	18

Skilled technically and academically qualified	0	39	0	0	27	1	67
Semi-Skilled and discretionary decision making	1	33	0	0	9	0	43
Unskilled and defined decision making	5	91	0	0	35	0	131
TOTAL PERMANENT	7	175	4	2	75	4	268
Temporary employees	2	7	0	0	10	0	19
GRAND TOTAL	9	182	4	2	85	4	287

Work force movement- total number of new employees at Kai !Garib Municipality

Occupational Levels	MALE			FEMALE			TOTAL
	African	Coloured	White	African	Coloured	White	
Top Management	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Senior Management	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Professionally qualified, experienced specialists and Mid-management	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Skilled technically and academically qualified	0	6	0	0	9	1	16
Semi-Skilled and discretionary decision making	0	2	0	0	2	0	4
Unskilled and defined decision making	1	12	0	0	7	0	20
TOTAL PERMANENT	1	22	0	1	18	2	44
Temporary employees	2	4	0	0	2	0	8
GRAND TOTAL	3	26	0	1	20	2	52

Work force movement- total number of terminations at Kai !Garib Municipality

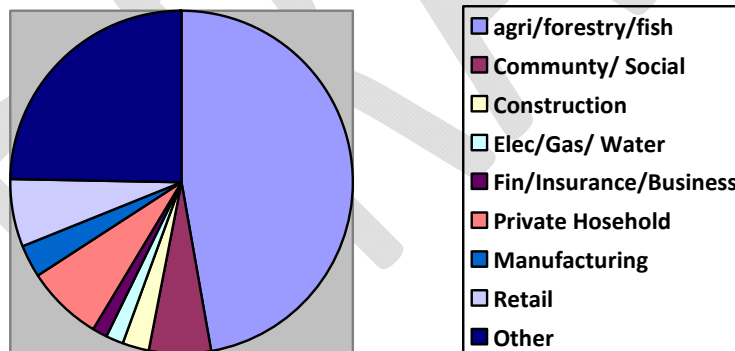
Occupational Levels	MALE			FEMALE			TOTAL
	African	Coloured	White	African	Coloured	White	
Top Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior Management	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Professionally qualified, experienced specialists and Mid-management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skilled technically and academically qualified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Semi-Skilled and discretionary decision making	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Unskilled and defined decision making	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
TOTAL PERMANENT	0	7	1	0	0	0	8
Temporary employees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	0	7	1	0	0	0	8

Work force sectors

Agricultural is still the main economic sector with the largest potential for economic growth. Commercially farmers specialise with sheep for meat production, while the emerging farmers concentrates on sheep and goats. Lucern, cotton, corn and nuts are also cultivated under irrigation from the Orange River.

The irrigation sector which mainly focuses on the cultivation of table grapes is one of the main areas within the economy. There are two wine cellars in the area in Keimoes and Kakamas. High quality table wine and grape juice is produced at these wine cellars. Products of these wine cellars have received several national and international awards. A lot of permanent jobs are created through these wine cellars.



Executive Summary by Municipal Manager

Vision and Mission Statement of the Municipality

Vision

“Creating an economically viable and fully developed municipality, which enhances the standard of living of all the inhabitants / community of Kai !Garib through good governance, excellent service delivery and sustainable development.”

Mission

During the strategic planning sessions, the following general principles and values were identified as guidelines for the daily activities of Kai !Garib Municipality, hence formulating the Mission Statement:

- ❖ Improved communications and relationships with key role-players
- ❖ Transparency in planning and management
- ❖ Proper understanding of the needs of communities
- ❖ The implementation of a development orientated approach to Local Government.
- ❖ Discipline and motivation among officials and councillors
- ❖ Building capacity among the staff and Community wherever possible in order to enable them to play an effective role in Local Government.
- ❖ A responsibility towards all voters' interest groups within the Councils' boundaries
- ❖ To have respect for the democratic principles demanded by law and set out by the Councils' Code of Conduct
- ❖ The following of the “Batho Pele” principles in the Councils' approach to service delivery

Strategic Objectives

The purpose of a development objective is to indicate "what" needs to be obtained in order to achieve your vision based on the shortcomings identified during the analysis phase. During this phase certain "what to do procedures" would also be formulated on how to achieve the objectives, i.e. strategies.

This document sets out Kai !Garib Municipality's annual operational performance which containing key municipal output, plans and priorities of the previous financial term of office. The plan operationalizes key elements of municipal action localising resource contributions of national, provincial and district support as well as basic needs outlined development plans within a rolling 5-year implementation cycle. The mere questions is: **What** is received and **How** much is spend together with **What** must still be done? This Annual Report of 2010/11 is not a stand-alone document and has to be read with a host of other strategic issues of areas surrounding by the three major towns: Keimoes, Kakamas and Kenhardt together with Augrabies as an economic growth corridor and the future inclusion Vredesvallei and Riemvasmaak. The purpose of this reporting document is to enhance sectoral project

planning and alignment by including their functions and contributions towards eradication of service backlogs, progress and implementation thereof.

Central to the execution of annual reporting is the need for economic growth and job creation which impacts on each and every choice and decision that the municipality make. The need for marketing the region and attracting international and regional investment are also key elements in financing the execution of Kai !Garib's Municipality Annual Reporting Plan. The plan is further refined through a prioritisation process within available budget parameters and alternative service delivery mechanisms to reflect an affordable, bankable, implementation plan.

PGDS – Development Targets

- ❖ To maintain an average annual economic growth rate of between 4%-6%
- ❖ To halve the unemployment rate by 2014
- ❖ To reduce the number of households living in absolute poverty by 5% per annum
- ❖ To improve the literacy rate by 50% by 2014
- ❖ To reduce infant mortality by two thirds by 2014
- ❖ To reduce maternal mortality by two thirds by 2014
- ❖ To provide shelter for all by 2014
- ❖ To provide clean water to all in the province by 2009
- ❖ To eliminate sanitation problems by 2009
- ❖ To reduce crime by 10% by 2009
- ❖ To stabilize the prevalence rate of HIV / AIDS and begin the reverse by 2014
- ❖ To redistribute 30% of productive agricultural land to PDI's by 2015
- ❖ To conserve and protect 6,5% of our valuable biodiversity by 2014, and
- ❖ To provide adequate infrastructure for economic growth and development by 2014

The strategy of Kai !Garib Municipality is based on five pillars that will distinguish the municipality from other municipalities. These pillars are:

- ❖ The accelerated and sustainable provision of infrastructure and basic services
- ❖ The accelerated and sustainable development of local economy
- ❖ Building and sustaining service and performance driven municipality
- ❖ Deepen the institutional democracy, accountability and human rights
- ❖ Build and sustain unity, peace and reconciliation

The achievement of the above objectives will see the municipality growing economically, become viable and also minimise poverty levels.

Key Performance Areas of the Municipality

- KPA 1: Spatial Development
- KPA 2: Basic and Sustainable Service Delivery
- KPA 3: Economic Development and LED
- KPA 4: Municipal Financial Viability and Management
- KPA 5: Institutional Arrangements and PMS
- KPA 6: Good Governance & Public Participation



The above KPA's also align with the Department of Co-operative Government, Human Settlement and Traditional Affairs in the Provincial and as well as National Strategic Focus Areas. In conclusion of importance is *inter alia*, the *Local Government: Municipal Performance Regulations for Municipal Managers and Managers directly accountable to the Municipal Manager*

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Governance

Political continuity and stability has been achieved since 2000 and this is clearly reflected in the number of Council seats held by the various political parties. The various political parties and number of seats are as follow:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| ➤ African National Congress | : 10 Councillors |
| ➤ Congress of the people | : 3 Proportional Councillors |
| ➤ Democratic Alliance | : 4 Proportional Councillors |

Governance Model

Kai ! Garib Municipality is governed through a Mayoral Executive System consisting of the Mayor, Speaker and two mayoral committee members.

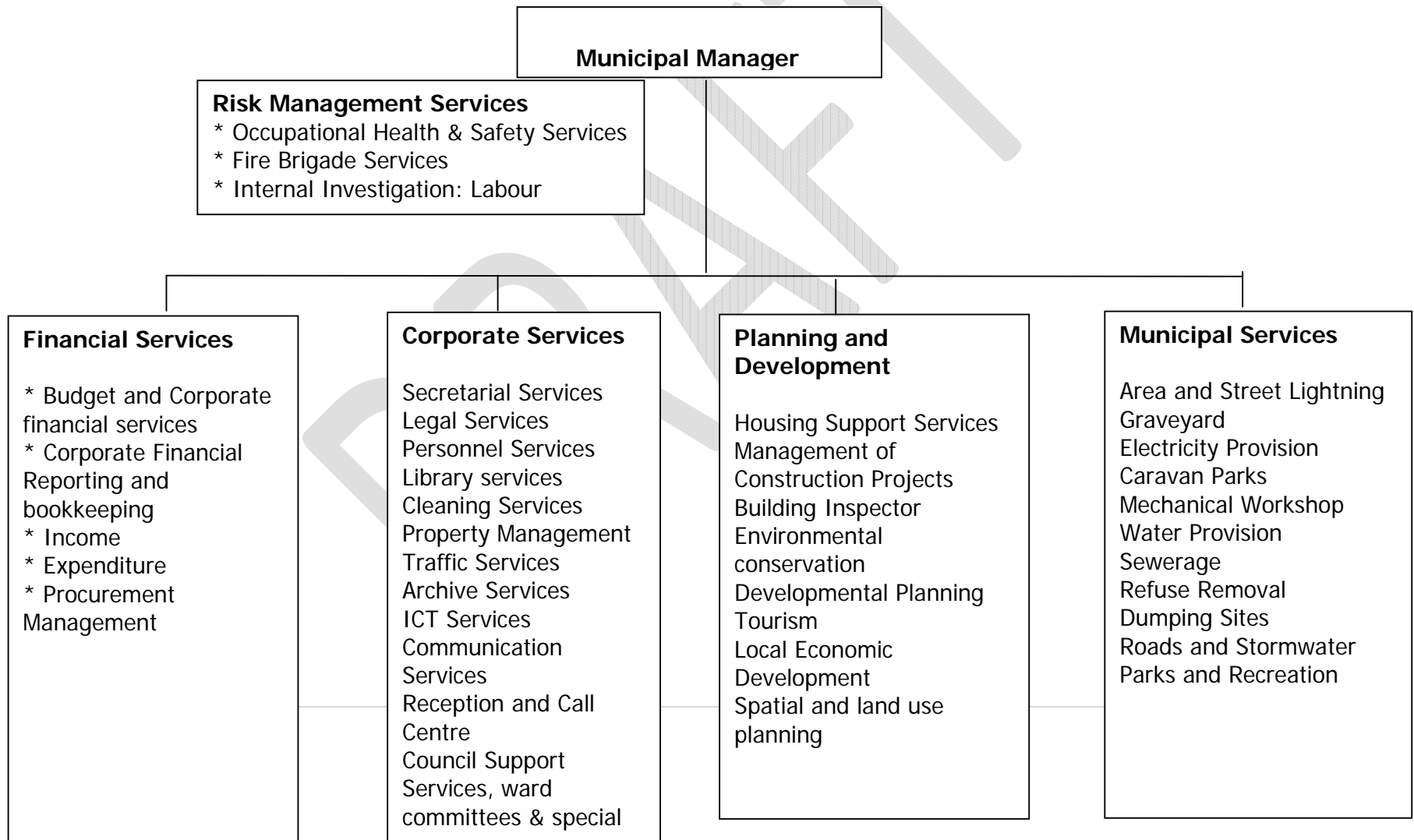
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Management

Administrative Structure

ORGANOGRAMM



The organizational structure of the municipality consists of a workers corps of 435. The number of permanent employees is 287 and 114 vacancies. See attached the organogram of Kai !Garib Municipality.

Department	Filled Positions	Vacant positions
Office of the Municipal Manager	2	4
Corporate Services	37	17
Financial Services	32	32
Technical Services	170	61

Kai !Garib Municipality is a small municipality which is managed by the Municipal Manager, Chief Financial Officer, Director Corporate Services, and the Director Technical Services. Due to the number of limited municipal staff, the municipality only operates with four departments namely: Finance and Administration, Water, Public Works and Council. The functions of the different directorates are as follows:

DIRECTORATE FINANCIAL SERVICES

The Directorate is headed by Miss SMF Seeku and is responsible for Financial Administration (budget, credit control, cash flow management, loans, investments and valuations), Income, Expenditure and Supply Chain Management. Services by this department are the following:

- Ensure the sustainable financial health of the Municipality;
- Ensures the recoverability of all the funds that are due to the Municipality;
- Ensure accurate billing for rates, electricity and other services provided by the municipality;
- Ensure the effective implementation of the municipal credit control and debt collection procedures.
- Monitoring of cash flow for the municipality;
- Develop, maintain and implement procurement policies and procedures to effect the timely purchasing and delivery of goods and services to meet the operational needs of the municipality as aligned to the IDP and the SDBIP;
- Ensure the cost-effective procurement of goods and services.
- Development of annual budgets in collaborations with other departments;
- Development and maintenance of financial policies and procedures and ensuring that all staff within the municipality;
- Ensuring that all reporting requirements are met;
- Engaging with internal and external auditors in ensuring that sound financial practices are adhered to and that an annual audit plan is compiled;
- Providing guidance and support to the Municipal Manager regarding all matters of compliance;



DIRECTORATE CORPORATE SERVICES

The Directorate is headed by Mr JWA Kotzee and is responsible for support services which include Administration, Human Resources, Council Support, Information Communication and Technology and Protection Services. Service offerings per this department consists of but are not limited to the following:

- Develop and execute administrative municipal policies and delegations of competencies;
- Management of municipal properties;
- Ensure synergies and standardization of HR policies and procedures across all departments within the Municipality;
- Identify solutions to deal with changing external and internal demands;
- Ensure compliance to HR Policies and procedures;
- Management of all employer/employee relation matters;
- Management of the job grading/evaluation within the municipality.
- Provide functional and operational support to all the activities of the Council;
- Coordination, development and issuing of agenda for all scheduled Council and Committee meetings;
- Provision of support in the implementation of council resolutions.
- Maintain data integrity within the municipality;
- Management and maintenance of network functions;
- Management and Development of the Municipal Website.
- Enforce the municipal by-laws;

DIRECTORATE TECHNICAL SERVICES

Mr M Clarke is heading this department. The Directorate consists of Civil Infrastructure, Electricity, Public Facilities and Social Amenities as well as Waste Management. This section provides the following services: but are not limited to the following:

- Oversee and manage social infrastructure development backlogs reductions;
- Manage quality control and specifications of projects;
- Manage project finance and reporting;
- Oversee the design, construction and maintenance of roads, drain and storm water systems;
- Oversee and monitor local community employment in infrastructure projects;
- Oversee and monitor the development and participation of women, youth and disabled in the construction industry;
- Monitoring and implementation of the Expanded Public Works Program in all infrastructure program;
- Supervise consultants and contractors.
- Providing public lighting within the jurisdiction of the municipality;
- Developing the electricity network and the operation of the electricity services within the municipal area of jurisdiction;
- Manage horticulture, public open spaces, cemeteries and nurseries;
- Manage, maintain community halls, public toilets and other municipal facilities (municipal grounds and sports fields.
- Removal, transportation and disposal of refuse (household and business);
- Management and maintenance of Landfill site;

Number of staff per department

Kai !Garib Municipality Summary of personal number per department	Audited Actual
Municipality	
Administration	4
Corporate Services	53
Financial Services	35
Technical Services	184
Total Personal Numbers	287

Trends on staff expenditure

➤ **Total Staff Expenditure**
Ratio Salaries Personnel : Total Expenditure
R23 432 784 : R60 368 725
38%

Comment

Though the ratio of 38% is slightly out of the national norm of **35%**.

Disclosure on Employee's, Councillor's and Senior Management Benefits

Employees

Description	Amount
Salaries & Wages	21 451 166
Contributions for UIF, pensions and medical aids	3 980 290
Travel, motor car, acc, subsistence and other allowances	1 302 280
Housing benefits and allowances	417 466
Overtime payments	1 463 066
Performance and other bonuses	1 527 169
Other employee related costs	805 149
Total Employee Related Costs	30 946 586



Councillors

Description	Amount
Councillors Allowance	3 474 085
Total Councillor's remuneration	3 474 085

Senior Management

Description	Municipal Manager	Chief Financial Officer
Annual Remuneration	693 228	600 000
Travel, motor car, accommodation, subsistence	162 500	
Performance bonus		
Telephone Allowance	9 600	
Contributions for UIF, pensions and medical aids	1 399	
Total	866 727	600 000

The disclosure on Employees, Councillor's and Senior Management benefits for 2010/11 as disclosed in the notes to financial statements are in accordance with the remuneration of Office Bearer act.

Annual Financial Statements and related financial information

The annual financial statements have not been compiled within the prescribed period. The financial statements will be prepared on an accrual basis of accounting and in accordance with historical cost convention unless specified otherwise.

These annual financial statements will be prepared in accordance with Generally Recognized Accounting Practice (GRAP), issued by the Accounting Standards Board in accordance with Section 122(3) of the Municipal Finance Management Act, (Act No 56 of 2003)

With the exceptions allowed in terms of directive 4 these Transitional Provisions allows for extension period of 3 years from converting to GRAP Standards. Kai !Garib Municipality will face these provisions and will fully comply with the standards of GRAP during the 2012 financial year.

Basic Service Delivery Component

The municipality of Kai !Garib renders a range of traditional municipal services and is expected to provide water, sanitation, electricity, refuse removal and other basic services to indigent households.

The characteristics of the basic services component are:

- Supporting only poor households earning less than R3,030 p/month



- Distinguishing between poor households provided with services and those provided with lesser or no services
- Recognising water reticulation, sanitation, refuse removal and electricity reticulation as the core services.
- Providing for environmental health care service to all households, not only poor ones.

On 30 June 2011, Kai !Garib had 2 945 registered indigent households with a subsidy amount of R 3,030 per indigent.

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The current main services rendered by the municipality are:

ELECTRICITY

According to the Survey in 2007, 85.1% of households use electricity for lighting, 82.6% for cooking and 70.1% for heating. In comparison with 2001 Census Data this indicates a major improvement in electricity provision over the last 7 years.

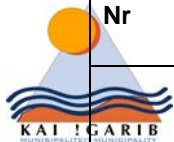
Nr	Project Name	Location	Target Dates	Estimated Costs	Possible Funders	Status Quo
ts/e/005	Street lighting (Bloemsmond, Soverby & Curriescamp)	Blocuso Phase II	2009/12	R 1,300 000	MIG	Business plan completed
ts/e/007/8	Area & street lighting for all communities according to priority areas	Kakamas, Keimoes, Kenhardt Augrabies Lutzborg Alheit Lennertsville Eksteenskuil Plaas McTaggartscamp Blaauwskop	2008/15	R 3 000 000	MIG EPWP	Business Plan
	Electrification of Eksteenskuil	Eksteenskuil	2010/15	R 4 000 000	ESCOM	Business Plan
	Upgrade of electricity networks	Kai !Garib	2009/10		INEP / DBSA	Business Plan
ts/e/001	Street lighting for Warmsand	Warmsand	2010/12	R 275 000		
ts/e/001	Christmas lights for all communities	Kai !Garib	2010/15	R 250 000		



WATER

The municipality owns and maintains a water distribution network consisting of pipelines and storage dams. Water is purified for consumption at the Municipality's purification plants. With regard to water provision the percentage of households having access to pipe water inside their dwellings have also increased from 30.1% to 46.4%. This has a direct impact on the decrease in households having access to piped water inside the yard.

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Nr	Project Name	Location	Target Dates	Estimated Costs	Possible Funders	Status Quo
	WSA Capacity Development Plan – Awareness Campaigns	Kai !Garib	2010/12	R 560 000	DWAF	In process
ts/w/005	Drought relief in Kenhard / Water Pipeline	Kenhardt	2009/10	R 12 000 000	DWAF	In process
			2010/11	R 11 500 000		In process
	Raw water supply to the upgraded purification plant	Keimoes: Phase 2	2008/10	R 8,000 000	MIG	Implementation
	Upgrading of water distribution network	Keimoes: Phase 3	2009/12	R 4 000 000	MIG	Implementation
	Distribution network	Kakamas-East	2009/12	R 2,200 000	MIG	Business Plan Submitted
ts/w/013	Extension of the water distribution networks	Smaller towns	2009/12	R 13 000 000	MIG	Business Plan not completed
ts/w/004	Kai !Garib Water Demand Management System	Kai !Garib	2008/12	R 500 000	DWAF	Planning
	Keimoes Water reticulation network (1000 houses)	Keimoes	2010/11	R 12 115 559	MIG	Planning
	Kakamas Water Reticulation Network (650 houses)	Kakamas	2010/11	R 2 236 718	MIG	Planning
ts/w/001	Kakamas Water Bulk Services	Kakamas	2009/12	R 25 000 000	MIG	Planning
	Lennertsville Water Provision	Lennertsville	2009/12	R 5 000 000	MIG	In process
	Water Purification plant	Warmsand	2009-12	R 1,000 000	MIG	Design & cost-planning
	Upgrade of Raw Water and Purified Water Storage Capacity	Alheit	2009/15		MIG	Feasibility Study
	Additional Capacity at WTW in Cillie	Cillie	2009/15		MIG	Planning
	Additional Water Supply to Lutzburg and upgrade of WTW	Lutzburg	2009/15		MIG	Planning
ts/w/002	Provision of high and low level storage in Kakamas	Kakamas	2009/15		MIG	Planning
ts/w/002	Upgrade of WWTW in Kakamas	Kakamas	2009/15		MIG	Planning
ts/w/002	Upgrade of WTW in Lennertsville	Lennertsville	2009/15		MIG	Planning



ts/w/002	Upgrading of WTW/ Storage Capacity/ Pumpingstation/ Network: Kakamas	Kakamas	2009/15		MIG	Planning
ts/w/002	Upgrading of WTW/ Storage Capacity/ Pumpingstation/ Network: Keimoes	Keimoes	2009/15		MIG	Planning
ts/w/002	Upgrading of WTW/ Storage Capacity/ Pumpingstation/ Network: Kenhardt	Kenhardt	2009/15		MIG	Planning
	Riemvasmaak Water Pipeline	Kamkiri- Mission	2010/11	R 15 000 000	Dept of Rural Dev	Implimentation
	Upgrading Bulk Water Services at Vredesvallei	Riemvasmaak	2011	R 3 607 000	MIG	In Process

SEWERAGE

Kai !Garib Municipality owns and maintains a sewerage disposal network. The survey indicates an improvement in sanitation and sewerage provision. In comparison to 2001 (6.1%) only 0.6% of households are still using the bucket toilet system.

Nr	Project Name	Location	Target Dates	Estimated Costs	Possible Funders	Status Quo
	Development of oxidation dams	Augrabies	2009/12	R 100 000	MIG	Planning. Still no land available
	Development of oxidation dam	Kakamas	2009/12	R 5 500 000	MIG	Planning
	Development of oxidation dam	Marchant	2008/12	R 20 000 000	MIG	Planning
	Kakamas Sewerage reticulation (500 houses)	Kakamas	2008/12	R 3 840 000	MIG	Planning
	Keimoes oxidation dam	Keimoes	2009/12	R 5 500 000	MIG	Planning
	Keimoes sewerage reticulation network (1000 houses)	Keimoes	2009/12	R 20 800 000	MIG	Planning
	“suigputte” Hospital, Akasia Park, Keimoes CBD, Ext 6	Keimoes	2009-15	R 350 000 R1,500 000 R 5,000 000	MIG	Pre-planning
ts/s/00 1	New WWTW/ Storage Capacity/ Pumpingstations/ Network: Lennertsville, Augrabies, Marchand, Alheit, Lutzburg, Cillie, Loxtonville, 7de Laan, Warmsand, Eksteenskuil Plaas, Bloemsmoed, Mctaggerscamp, Soverby, Curriescamp, Blaauwskop	Kai !Garib	2009-15		MIG	Feasibility Study

ts/s/00 2	New WWTW/ Storage Capacity/ Pumpingstations/ Network: Kakamas, Keimoes, Kenhardt	Kai !Garib	2009-15		MIG	Planning
	Upgrading of internal sewerage network: Lennertsville, Augrabies, Cillie, Alheit, Marchand, Lutzburg, Bloemsmond, Mc Taggerscamp, Soverby, Curriescamp, Blaauwskop	Kai !Garib	2009-15		MIG	Planning
	Sewernetwork and treatment plant for Vredesvallei	Riemvasmaak	2011	R 7 500 000	Dept of Rural Dev	Business Plan Submitted
	Fencing of Oxidation dams	Kai !Garib	2011	R 500 000	Internal	Planning

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REFUSE REMOVAL

The municipality provides cleansing services, mainly in the form of refuse removal. The amounts of households receiving refuse removal services by the local authority have also increased to 51.4% in comparison to the 47.4% in 2001.

Nr	Project Name	Location	Target Dates	Estimated Costs	Possible Funders	Status Quo
ts/wm/001	Procurement of 4 waste trucks – not a project. To be included in the Operational Budget as well as in the SDBIP	Kai !Garib	2009/15	R 5 000 000	DBSA	Application
	Development of new dumping sites for the communities – DEA propose Transfer Stations / Pubic Drop-off centres and three main regional Waste Landfill Sites in Keimoes, Kakamas and Kenhardt	McTaggertscamp, Warmsand, Blaauwskop, George-eiland, Vyebo-eiland & Eksteenskuil	2009/12	± R 5mil per site	MIG	Pre-planning to take EIA processes into consideration (timeframes and budgets)
	Develop a new site at Augrabies & Marchant – DEA again propose a Waste Transfer Station / Public Drop-off centre with a regional site in Kakamas which will cost less.	Augrabies	2010/12	Latest costing of a new site according to new Waste Management Act = ± R10mil A Waste Transfer Station could cut costs by almost	MIG	Business Plan
		Marchant	2010/12		MIG	Pre-planning
	New Dumping sites - DEA again propose Waste Transfer Stations with a regional site in Keimoes which will cost less	Cillie, Marchand, Lutzburg, Alheit, Lennertsville, Eksteenskuil Plaas, Bloemsmond,	2009/15		MIG	Planning

		McTaggartskamp, Soverby, Curriescamp		80% per station		
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ROADS

The Municipality is responsible for planning, construction and maintenance of urban road networks. The national and main regional roads fall under the relevant authorities.

Nr	Project Name	Location	Target Dates	Estimated Costs	Possible Funders	Status Quo
ts/r/001	Upgrade access roads & bridges	Cillie	2010-11	R 6 464 000	MIG	Construction
ts/r/004	Upgrade access roads & bridges	Alheit	2011-12	R 2 267 000	MIG	Planning
ts/r/002	Upgrade access roads & bridges	Augrabies	2012-13	R 7 026 000	MIG	Planning
ts/r/003	Upgrade access roads & bridges	Marchand	2013-14	R 6 000 000	MIG	Planning
	Upgrade access bridges	Keimoes / Neilersdrift	2011-13		SANRAL – EPWP	Construction
	Development of a taxi terminus for Keimoes	Keimoes	2009/12	R 320 000	DoT	Application
	Moving and upgrading of traffic test grounds in Keimoes	Keimoes	2009/10	R 500 000	Internal	Application
	Tarring of 15km access roads to the respective communities	Kai !Garib	2008/15	R 15 000 000	EPWP	Application
	Tarring of streets: Ext 7	Vaaldriehoek, Akasiapark, Malanshoek	2008/12	R 2 800 000	External	Application



ts/r/005	Upgrading of access routes/ Bus and Taxi Routes: Augrabies, Cillie, Marchand, Lutzburg, Alheit, Lennertsville, Eksteenskuil Plaas, Eksteenskuil Eilande, Bloemsmond, McTaggerscamp, Keimoes, Kakamas	Kai !Garib	2009/15	R 15 000 000	EPWP MIG	Business Plan Planning
	Tarring of streets at the Mission	Riemvasmaak	2011	R 9 409 000	MIG	Business Plan submitted

HOUSING

Kai !Garib Municipality seeks to address the housing needs of low income groups and middle income groups who do not have access to the commercial bond market.

Audit Report on Financial Statements.

Audit activities by the Auditor-General has been suspended due to late submission of the Financial Statements, thus the Audit Report from the Auditor-General was not received by the time of the compilation of this report.

Audit Recovery Plan.

The Audit Recovery Plan addresses all the audit queries and put forward a plan to work towards a clean Audit Report by the year 2014.

The detail on the Recovery Plan will be compiled when the final audit report is received.

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Performance Management Report.

Introduction

Section 46 of the Local Government: Municipal System Act No 32 of 2000, as amended by section 6 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Amendment Act No 44 of 2003 states as follow:

“Annual Performance Reports

- 46 (1) A municipality must prepare for each financial year a performance report reflecting:
- a) the performance of the municipality and of each external service provider during that financial year;
 - b) a comparison of the performance referred to in paragraph (a) with targets set for and performance in the previous financial year; and
 - c) measures taken to improve performance

46 (2) An annual performance must form part of the municipality’s annual report in terms of Chapter 12 of the Municipal Finance Management Act”

Targets and Performance

One of the biggest shortcomings in Kai !Garib Municipality is the absence of a Performance Management System. Financial Performance is best illustrated in the Annual Financial Statements and the interpretation thereof. (See annexure A, and paragraph 3.1 of this report) Performance regarding service delivery had been addressed in the discussion of the IDP.

The development of a Performance Management System with assistance of the District municipality will receive high priority in the year 2011/2012.

The Integrated Development Plan

This document is the last reviewed document for the (2007/2012) period. This planning is done in terms of Chapter 5 of the Municipal Systems Act (32 of 2000).

Analyzing Service Delivery Targets

Service Delivery Targets are set out in the IDP (Appendix E). The following are some of the completed projects thus far. For more information see Appendix (E)

Targets for the next financial year are included in the budget for 2010/11 according to the revised IDP (Appendix E)

Project Name	Location	Dates	Costs (R)	Funders
1. Cader 500 – 44 previously blocked	Kai !Garib	2007/9	1 848 317	Dept. of Housing
2. Karstens Boerdery – 13 houses	Kai !Garib	2007/8	741 000	Karstens Boerdery / DoH
3. Keimoes – 70 previously blocked	Keimoes	2007/9	290 055	Dept. of Housing
4. Land for 5 emerging farmers per annum		2008/9	Unknown	Kai !Garib / Land Affairs
5. Junior Land care	Kai !Garib	2008/9	130 000	Dept of Agriculture
6. Junior Land care	Eco Clubs	2008/9	130 000	Dept. of Agriculture
7. Opening of Dam in Eksteenskuil	Eksteenskuil	2007/8	249 601	Dept of Agriculture
8. Tourism Information Signs	Kai !Garib	2008-12	50 000	Kai !Garib
9. Middle Eiland Wine Project	Eksteenskuil	2008/9	1 000 000	Agriculture
10. Tourism Awareness Campaigns in all 8 wards	Kai !Garib	August 2008	10 000	DEAT & Tourism Committee
11. Upgrading of water purification plant	Keimoes Phase 1	2006/7/8	4 978 000	MIG
12. Provision of water meters	Kai !Garib	2006/7	200 000	DBSA
13. Kakamas Water Reticulation Network (177 houses)	Kakamas	2008/9	1 649 580	MIG
14. Keimoes Sewerage reticulation network (153 houses)	Keimoes	2008/9	4 400 000	MIG

15. Kakamas Sewerage reticulation (177 houses)	Kakamas	2008/9	2 832 000	MIG
16. Cleaning of public areas and upgrading of roads	Kai !Garib	2007/8/9	450 000	EPWP
17. Electrification of houses	Kai !Garib	2007/8/9	1 814 000	INEP & Municipality
18. Organize Sport within Kai !Garib	Kai !Garib	2008/9	100 000	Department of Sport
19. Procurement of 4 sewerage trucks	Kai !Garib	2007/8	5 000 000	DBSA Loan
20. Water provision	Blocuso	2008-12		Kai !Garib – MIG
21. Kenhardt Water reticulation (89 houses)	Kenhardt	2009/10	912 394	MIG
22. 22. Kenhardt Sewerage reticulation	Kenhardt	2008/9	1 566 400	MIG
23. Street lighting for 153 houses	Keimoes	2007/8	200 000	MIG
24. Street lighting for 89 houses	Kenhardt	2007/8	200 000	MIG
25. Street lighting for 177 houses	Kakamas	2007/8	200 000	MIG
26. Upgrading of the existing sport & recreation facilities	Bloemsmond	2006/7	1 500 000	LOTTO
27. Development of 282ha land (buitegrond) to develop infrastructure	Blocuso Trust	2007-10	5 600 000	Dept of Agriculture/ DWAF
28. Raisin Factory	Keimoes	2009/10	Unknown	Private
29. Marketing stall at Marchant Expo	Marchant	2009	3 000	Kai !Garib
30. Upgrade access roads & bridges	Blocuso Trust/ Eksteenuil	2009-11	60 000 000	SANRAL – EPWP
31. 2010 Fanparks	All wards	2010/11	1 500 000	Kai !Garib Mun (Internal)

Backlogs

- Lack of a well organized and effective systems and implemented policies and plans to manage and serve the whole municipal Area.
- Lack of proper and sufficient water provision in some of the areas
- Lack of proper and sufficient accommodation / housing
- Lack of good quality roads infrastructure, including storm water systems as well as efficient transport system
- Lack of proper and sufficient sanitation and sewerage systems to all residents
- Low levels of skilled people as well as high levels of poverty and unemployment



- Lack of quality health and emergency services and facilities
- Lack of sufficient cemeteries to cater for the increasing mortality rate
- Lack of sport and recreation facilities in some of the areas
- Lack of sufficient and effective telecommunication systems
- Lack of electricity provision to some residential areas
- Lack of proper dumping sites

Analyses compliance with legal requirements

- Water services development plan. YES
- Capital investment plan.
- Municipal action plan.
- Integrated institutional plan. NO
- Performance management system. NO
- Spatial development framework. NO
- Local economic development plan / strategy. YES
- Integrated tourism plan. YES
- Disaster management plan. NO
- HIV/AIDS strategy. NO
- Integrated environmental management plan. NO
- Integrated waste management plan. NO
- Poverty reduction and gender equity plan. NO

Where the Municipality complies, plans are available on request. The areas where the Municipality do not comply will receive urgent attention in the coming financial years also depending on available finances. The scarcity of experienced, skilled, technical people in the municipal environment remains a serious concern in order to meet the challenges facing future service delivery.

Community participation is defined as an active process in which those who will benefit, influence the direction and implementation of a development project aimed at improving the welfare of people in terms of income, personal growth, independence and other values regarded as valuable. Public participation has been used to build local capacity and self-reliance, but also to justify the extension of the power of the state. Also as an open, accountable process through which individuals and groups within communities can exchange views and influence decision-making.



Conclusion

The creation of a representative work environment is the ultimate goal in which diversity is celebrated and valued. In such an environment, service delivery and commitment should be top priority as we aspire towards service excellence. We can see that the municipality are facing financial challenges, which can be address if properly managed.

- The Municipality is highly dependent on its equitable share as a source of income, as a very little income of its own is generated. For 2010/11 the equitable share presents 32% of the municipality's income.

The abovementioned can mainly be contributed to the high rate of unemployment which accounts for the low payment rate amongst certain members of the community.

The municipality relied heavily on grants from National Government to address the infrastructural needs of the communities. Despite the fact that the municipality has been able to record successes and surpassed expectations in delivery on its mandate, only 6% of total operating expenditure was utilized for operation and maintenance purposes. If the total value of assets is taken in consideration the picture even become bleaker, and can it be concluded that as a result of cash flow constraints maintenance are limited to actual repairs and no maintenance plans are in place.